Bedford Inquirer.

A Weekly Paper, Devoted to Literature, Politics, the Arts, Sciences, Agriculture, &c., &c---Terms: One Dollar and Fifty Cents in Advance.

BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 23.

Poetry.

Department of Art and Literature.

Lyrics of the Crisis.

BY ISAAC G. REED, JR.

"Though a woman loves her lover, yet she loves her country more."

I had rather see thee dead, though thou'rt life itself to me,
Than that yonder banner, casket of the diamonds of the free,
Should be reft of one star jewel from its ever-shining store;
And, believe me, though I love thee, yet I love the Union more!

Go! I send thee forth to battle, though thou dearer art than Earth;
Yet our Union, it is heaven—to preserve it now is worth
All the blood and all the treasure its creation cost before,
Though a woman loves her lover, yet she loves her country more.

"For the honor of our banner, and the union of our stars!"
Oh, be this thy glorious watch-word in these glory-grieving wars:
Be a hero—aye, a martyr, like the mighty men of yore;
And, believe me, though I love thee, yet I love a patriot more.

When my heart shall feel the sickness of desire and of fear,
And shall throb the bitter sentence, "Would to God that *he* was here!"
Then my soul shall take my heart to task; the sickness shall be o'er;
Though a woman loves her lover, yet she loves her country more!

If thou *livest*, oh! what rapture, when the hero hosts return!
Oh! what garlands shall I gather! and what incense shall I burn!
In thine honor what libations shall I gladly, proudly pour,
Since, my dearest, though thou lov'dst me, thou didst love thy country more!

If thou *diest*, I shall follow to the peaceful land above,
Where the *chants* replace the cannon, where the bayonet yields to *love*;
And 'tis thus, 'tis *thus* I'll greet thee, when I reach the golden shore:
"*I am glad* that, though I loved thee, thou didst love thy country more!

HISTORY OF OUR FLAG.

The flag during the confederation, was endorsed by the Congress of that body, by a resolution adopted on the 14th of June, 1777, in the following words:—

RESOLVED, That the flag of the thirteen United States be thirteen stripes, alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

This flag continued in use under the Constitution until the 4th day of July, 1818, having passed with unsullied honor through the war with Great Britain, from June 1812, to its close by the ratification of the treaty of Ghent in February, 1815.

In the year 1818, the number of States in the Union amounted to twenty and on the 4th of April, 1818, the Congress of the United States passed a law in the following words:—

Be it enacted, &c.—

SECTION 1, That from and after the fourth day of July next the flag of United States be thirteen *horizontal* stripes alternate red and white; that the union be twenty stars white on a blue field.

SECTION 2, That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth day of July next succeeding such admission.

So stands the law at this day, and is unalterable but by law.

On the fourth of July, when the Congress of the United States next assembles, the State of Kansas will according to law appear as a new star in the flag of our Union.

WHAT THE SECESSIONISTS HAVE DONE.—Abolished the Fourth of July.

Given up the Stars and Stripes.

Defrauded their Northern creditors.

Stolen millions from the National Treasury.

Fired into an unarmed steamer.

Established a mock Constitution, which they dare not submit to the people.

Taken possession of two or three skiffs and tugs.

Captured a starved fortress.

Killed three Massachusetts boys

Ruined the commerce in every Southern port.

Lowering the price of niggers fifty per cent.

Made themselves a by-word and hissing throughout the civilized world.

Brought the vengeance of the whole North down upon their heads.

And got themselves in a bad fix generally speaking.

Every virtue gives a man a degree of felicity of some kind. Honesty gives a man good report; justice, estimation; prudence, respect; courtesy and liberality, affection; temperance gives health; fortitude a quiet mind, not to be moved by adversity.—*Washington.*

For the Inquirer.

CUMBERLAND VALLEY, May 20, 1861.

MR. EDITOR;—I herewith send you the following clipped from the editorial columns of the *Christian Ambassador*, a Universalist periodical published in Auburn N. Y. The editor, heretofore, has studiously avoided the discussion of political topics in the columns of the *Ambassador*, as unsuitable to a religious journal which is patronized by people of all parties. But these are questions sometimes, which, growing out of the agitation of political principals, and having vital interests at stake attain to an importance that elevates them above all *party* considerations. Such I believe to be the question of the Union or the Disunion of our National Confederacy which now agitates the public mind in every part of our common country. If the South do not want war they have a marvelous way of showing it. They have captured troops, forts &c., and committed acts of war which, if aimed at a foreign nation, would long since have plunged them into a bloody contest. What the North desire, is, that the Constitution and laws of the United States, which the people of the South have pledged themselves to support and obey, shall be carried into effect in every portion of the Union, until legally annulled or changed. Unless this be done there is no government to protect the people, and we are all at the mercy of a vast mob. To say that to enforce legal laws to which all have given their consent is to *enslave* those who are bound to obey, is to utter a prisiple subversive of all government, order and safety. Can any individual show a single instance in which the Constitution and Laws of the United States have been unjustly administered toward any of the Seceded States? If "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," where does the government of South Carolina or any one of the Southern States derive its power to hold in slavery, and to govern thousands of their people?—Not by their "consent," certainly.

But here is the article in question, and I wish you to publish it for the gratification of the numerous readers of the *Inquirer*.

A. S.

The Basis of the Government.

What is the distinction between a Despotism and a Democratic or Republican form of government? Briefly, it is this—In the former, the authority rests in an irresponsible *individual*. In the latter, *the people* hold the power to govern in their own hands, and exercise it through representatives responsible to them for the faithful discharge of their duty.

The principle on which Republics are based, is, that the will of the *Majority* shall prevail, and that the *Minority* shall submit. This principle is indispensible and vital.—Without it a Democracy can by no possibility exist. If the voice of a Minority was allowed to prevail, the question would immediately arise—what *portion* of the Minority shall control the government? For it is easy to conceive, and, indeed, it often occurs, that Minorities are divided into *majorities and minorities*. If the principle is sound and practicable that in *any case* a Minority shall govern, it is sound and practicable in *all cases*, and should be faithfully carried out. On this plan, the *Minority* of a Minority should hold the controlling power, down through all divisions that may occur among the people on governmental questions, until carried to its final result, an Individual, standing as a Minority of Minorities, would have and exercise the right to declare his will the Law of the Land, and demand that all Majorities shall yield to, and obey, his mandates.—This demand he would have the *right* to enforce, and *would* enforce, did he possess the power. *And this would be a Despotism!*—No; a Democratic government can by no possibility exist, except on the principle that the will of the Majority shall, in all cases prevail, and dictate the law for the time being.

But irresponsible Majorities may abuse their power and trample on the rights and privileges of Minorities. This cannot well be affirmed of a people whose general intelligence, high sense of justice and liberty, of political right and moral equity, have enabled them to establish successfully a Democratic form of government. That one class of such a people will knowingly and deliberately oppress another class of their fellow-citizens, at least, for any considerable length of time, is a supposition unwarrented by sound logic, and unsupported by history. Admitting, however, that such an abuse of power may occur, what then? The remedy is at hand—an appeal to the *whole people* for a redress of grievances. Such is the inherent sense of Justice and Right established in the human heart by the Creator, that an appeal of this nature could not fail, in due time, to secure the needed relief. The authors of the wrong, and the party which elevated them to power, would speedily be reduced to a Minority, and the evil complained of removed. The history of parties in our country, clearly establishes the existence of this safe, peaceful and certain remedy for political injustice. In a Republic, there is *no necessity* and *no apology*, for an insurrection or a revolution. With patience and courage to endure a temporary wrong, and with intelligence and zeal to make the wrong seen and felt, the silent ballot will, sooner or later, with unfailing certainty, re-balance the scals of justice, and the injured shall be amply righted.

In the light of these reflections let the reader consider the present condition of our country, and the basis of the Civil War which is now rending it asunder. The Union of these States was not formed by force, or fraud, or stratagem. It was purely and strictly a *voluntary* Union. Each State came in at its own unbiassed option, and of its own free, untrammelled choice. And thus choosing, soliciting and coming, each State entered the compact with a distinct assent and solemn agreement that the will of the Majority, should dictate the law, and that the Minority should yield obedience to the same.

But what do we see? A portion of the States composing such a Union, in violation of both the letter and spirit of the compact they had voluntarily and sacredly formed, stubbornly resist the rule of the Majority, legally exercised—suddenly and violently break the agreement by which they were solemnly bound—declare the Union dissolved, without consent of the other parties in the same—fly to arms to maintain their rebellious attitude, and fill the land with the fire, the carnage, the blood of that direst curse of the world—a Civil War! And what is the plea for this suicidal rupture, this inauguration of a reign of blood and terror, this resort to the last terrible arbiter, the sword? Have their territories been invaded—their privileges infringed—their rights trampled upon, in any respect? Are they suffering any evil, bearing any unjust burthen, subjected to any disability, that enlightened and patriotic legislation could not remedy? This cannot truthfully be affirmed. No; but if they were subjected to injustice or oppression, and if their claims rest on the basis of truth and right—the public sentiment of the nation and the world, and the decrees of Congress, guided and controlled as it must be, by that sentiment, would in time, amply respond to the fulfillment of their claims, and every ground of complaint be peacefully removed. In a representative government, controlled by an enlightened people, the party in power for the time being, successfully oppress the people of any section, or deprive them of their just claims. In due time the Public Sense of Right will arrest the oppression and consign its authors to morited rebuke.

With these suggestions in view it can clearly be seen that the Civil war which the Seceding States have kindled, is needless, unjust and inhuman. It is not a *Revolution*, it is a *Rebellion*—and a rebellion, not against tyranny and oppression, but against Justice, and right, and Liberty—against the wisest, the best, the most enlightened, equitable and perfect government the world ever beheld.—There is not a privilege, or right that the South can secure after all the blood and carnage which will follow the track of such a war, which they could not have obtained far more readily and fully, by peaceful measures.

And now, what course should the National Government pursue in an exigency so critical? But two possible ways are open before them—one leading to anarchy and ruin, the other to order, security and prosperity. If the General Government allows the principle that a Southern State, or any number of Southern States, have a right to fly to arms and snap asunder the bonds of Union, on a plea of dissatisfaction with the measures of the Government, or the *anticipated* measures of the Government, (for no actual steps had been taken against them by the Administration,) then any Northern or Western State, has the same right of secession, and, no doubt, in process of time, would assert it. The result would be, that in comparatively a brief period, our Union would be broken into fragments, and the American people, instead of being the mighty and influential nation they now are, having the right and power to be heard in National Councils which shall dictate the policy and fate of the world—would become a mere collection of petty and rival States, expending their energies in intestine quarrels in regard to boundaries, tariffs, and political and social intercourse. And thus the progress of Liberty and Equality on the earth, would be arrested and annihilated forever!

Nor is this all. If a State or any number of States, have a right to withdraw at pleasure, from a Union into which they have voluntarily entered, on principles to which they have given their solemn assent, then the dissolving process can be carried to any extent. On the same principle, Counties have a right to dissolve their union with States—Towns with Counties—School Districts with Towns—and Individuals with School Districts.—And thus the principle followed out, carries human society into a state of *anarchy*, to be speedily followed by an Iron *Despotism*.

In such an exigency, to retain the blessings of public order, security and safety, but one course is or can be open to the General Government. It must maintain its integrity, authority and power. The safety, the prosperity, the very existence of the American People, as a Nation, depend upon it, and the case admits of no alternative. To accomplish this vital object, every *peaceful* and *conciliatory* measure should be adopted. But these applied and exhausted in vain, nothing remains but the sheer power of force and compulsion. As great as are the evils of war, the evils of lawlessness and anarchy are still greater.—When men will not do right voluntarily, then public safety, and the laws of man and God, demand that they shall be *compelled* to obey. Hence the General Government should bring into requisition all its powers and energies to arrest traitors, crush rebellion, and restore peace, safety and prosperity to the Nation.—And every American citizen, every lover of his country, every friend of Freedom, every good man, should lift his voice, and lend his influence, and contribute liberally of his means, to enable the Government to accomplish ends so vital and so benificent.

Praises are valuable only when they come from lips that have the courage to condemn.

BENJAMIN'S LAST VILLAINY.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* puplishes the following correspondence:

DEAR SIR: I am requested by Secretary Mallory to indite you a few lines soliciting your acceptance of a commission commanding in the Confederate Navy of America; your pay to go on from the date of Secession of your native State (S. C.) Your high capabilities and qualifications as a seamen and navigator, and knowledge in angles, &c., &c., and associations of your honorable family, proclaim you to be a man of honor; consequently adhering to the great fundamental law of nature—home first, the cause of your own hearthside before that of strangers. But worse than all, these strangers have waged war against us, and you are abiding with them—thus endorsing their acts; can you wantonly abandon your country by forming an alliance with a Northern lady. * * * * * *

Here you are offered rank, honor, station and everlasting employ; whilst the cold-hearted Northernors will even refuse you (employ).

Answer in haste, and if you need funds to almost any amount, fail not to let me know. I will have you supplied by southern friends at Portland.

In haste, yours truly,
J. P. BENJAMIN,
Attorney General C. S. A.

To Capt. C. Lee Moses, Saco, Me.
Montgomery, April 9, 1861.

"OLD ORCHARD HOUSE," Saco, Me. April 17, 1861.

Mr. J. P. Benjamin, SIR: Your letter of the 6th has been received, and I wish you and Mr. Mallory to distinctly understand that I hold no conference with traitors. The banner stamped upon this slip of paper is my adoration, it has real beauty. God bless it now and forever, *and curses on him who tramples upon it in the absence of manliness to protect it*. I am and have been since last October the husband of a Saco lady. * * I was born in South Carolina, but, thank God, left it in my childhood days with all my family. I will take employ here before the mast in preference to your highest encomiums.

As a gentleman I was in duty bound to reply to your letter; *let it be your last to me*

The American flag, long may she wave,
O'er the land of the free, and the traitor's grave.

S. LEE MOSES,
A Northern made Sailor and Unionist.

The *Argus* states that Capt. Moses is a relative of Senator Benjamin.

"BAD FOR THE COW."

The editor of the Schoharie (*N. Y.*) *Patriot* thinks the Federal Government represents the locomotive, and the Seceding States the cow, in the following story:

When George Stephenson, the celebrated Scotch engineer; had completed his model of a locomotive, he presented himself before the British Parliament and asked for the attention and support of that body. The grave M. P.'s looking sneeringly at this invention asked:

'So you have made a carriage to run only by steam have you?' 'Yes my lords.' And you expect your carriage to run on parallel rails, so that it can't go off do you?" 'Yes, my Lords.' 'Well, now, Mr. Stephenson, let us show you how absurd your claims. Suppose when your carriage is running upon these rails at the rate of twenty miles an hour (if you are extravagant enough to even suppose such a thing possible) a cow should get in the way. You cant' turn for her—what then? 'Then' it will be bad for the cow my Lords.'

A WAR INCIDENT.—Whilst one of the Massachusetts regiments was in this city, says a New York paper, on its way to Washington, a gentleman residing here met one of its men on the street.

'Is there anything I can do for you, sir." said the New Yorker.

The soldier hesitates a moment, and finally raising one of his feet exhibited a boot with a hole in the toe, and generally worse for wear.

'How came you here with such boots as those, my friend? asked the patriotic citizen.

'When the order came for me to join my company, sir,' replied the soldier, 'I was plowing in the same field at Concord where my grandfather was plowing when the British fired on the Massachusetts men at Lexington. He did not wait a moment, and I did not sir.'

It is unnecessary to add that the soldier was immediately supplied with an excellent pair of boots.

ROBBING AN EDITOR.—One of our rural brethren was lately robbed while traveling. It will be seen by the following indignant epistle, the thief immediately sent to the editor how much he (the thief) made by the operation:

"You miserable cuss. Here's your pocket book. I dont keep no sich. For a man dressed as well as you to go round with a wallet with nothing in it but a lot of newspaper scraps, a pair of wooden combs, two newspaper stamps, and a pass from a railroad director, is a contemptible imposition on the public. As I hear you are an editor, I return your trash. I never robs only gentlemen."

The editor got out of it by saying that his money was in the "other pocket!"

MARRIED.—Mr. John Strange to Miss Mary Strange. Strange, indeed! The next thing may be a *little stranger*

THERE are some deformities which attract no particular attention, but a man born without feet must necessarilly be a no-to-rious character.

CHERISH patience as your favorite virtue.—Always keep it about you. You will find uses for it oftener than all the rest.

Educational.

EDITED BY C. W. GREENE.

☞All communications for this department may be addressed to the Editor, at Bedford, Bedford county, Pa

Theory and Practice of Teaching.

Art. 264. County Superintendents are hereby instructed to grant no certificates, after the first Monday in June, 1861, without an examination in the theory as well as the practice of Teaching; and to mark the proficiency in both, in the certificate, according to the same scale (from 1 to 5) with the other branches. The standing of the candidate in the *Theory*, is to be written into the certificate when that document is issued, and is to be based on the perusal of standard works, or a knowledge derived from Normal Lectures, on the science. But standing in the *practice* is not to be marked in the certificate, till after careful visitation of the candidate's school by the County Superintendent.

* * * * This division of the subject and a special examination on the principles of Teaching will cause candidates for the honors and responsibilities of the profession, to study the science more than is done at present, a result most desirable,—and to be promoted by every available means.—*Official Department, Penn'a School Journal.*

As will be seen from the above, it is required, that the County Superintendents shall hereafter examine each applicant for a school in the "Theory" of Teaching. Considering the negligence of many "would be" teachers to qualify themselves in this respect, we believe the above requirement to be of the utmost importance, and only wonder that this course has not been previously adopted. A theoretical knowledge consists in an understanding of the *principles* underlying every department of the teacher's work, and any one deficient in this respect, cannot be entirely successful in the *Practice* of the profession, for the simple reason that, if you do not know *how* the work should be performed, you will not probably be fortunate enough to *stumble* upon the proper method of performing it. This Theory is to the teacher, what a knowledge of any mechanical or mercantile business is to the experienced journeyman or merchant, and he should not expect, nor presume to enter upon the responsible duties of his profession, without informing himself thoroughly in the *principles* of the science. The failure of so many young teachers may be attributed in a great measure to a deficiency in this respect. They enter the school room with the very general, but erroneous idea, that the teacher has nothing to do but to *listen* to the recitations and correct the scholar, when he fails to give a definition as it is *laid down in the book*. They have perhaps visited, or even *attended* good schools, that were conducted upon scientific principles and it has appeared to require no effort on the part of the teacher to govern or instruct, but they do not comprehend the regular and systematic arrangement of his labor, and the strict adherence to this arrangement, which alone insures success. They must study and know for themselves the *principles* involved in their work, and then the requirements of their schools will suggest the necessary plans which they should adopt. We are informed by our Superintendent that more than one half of the teachers of the County have never even read any standard educational work, and that much less than one half receive the School Journal. This is a deplorable state of affairs, and we hope that the present requirement of the State Superintendent, may have a beneficial effect, among those who have not and would not take the trouble to inform themselves nor *afford* the slight expense. Directors should look to this matter in their respective townships and should give no persons employment as teachers, until they have qualified themselves in this particular. The degree of proficiency in this branch *should* and will be considered more particularly than in any other, in grading salaries, for whatever may be the scholastic qualifications, without this "*Theory*" or *trade*, no person is capable of *teaching*. We would recommend to teachers the *study* of such works, as "The Science of Education and Art of Teaching," by Ogden, "Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching," and the careful perusal of such as "Mayhew on Universal Education," "Northend's Teacher and Parent," "Mansfield on American Education," "Bates' Institute Lectures," "Holbrook's Normal Methods of Teaching," and any other standard works that may be accessible. These may be procured at any book store, or from the publishers by mail.

The Difference.

Two teachers apply for a school; one is ignorant, but offers to teach for *twelve* dollars a *month*; the other is well qualified for the station, and asks *twenty-five* dollars a month. The fathers weigh the *souls* of their CHILDREN against *money* and the twelve dollar teacher is employed. A man in search of *work* asks a *farmer*, if he does not want to hire a hand? "If I can find one to suit me," the farmer replies: and then he puts a variety of questions to him; such as, "can you mow? reap? chop? cradle? hoe? dress flax? &c. Soon after, another stranger calls and asks whether they wish to hire a *teacher* in their district? But the principal question in this case, is—"How much do you ask a month?" Now, just observe the *difference*—in the *catechising* of the two applicants. Again, the *father*, will superintend the hired man and have things so arranged as not to lose a moments *time*, and see that nothing goes to waste; but the *same* watchful parent will employ a *teacher*, and put him into the *school* and never go near him.—*Selected.*

Now that we have established an Educational Department, for the benefit and advancement of the Common School cause, we expect that the teachers and friends of education throughout the county will give us their assistance, both by their contributions and their influence. We shall endeavor to the best of our ability, to render it worthy of a liberal support. We know that there is sufficient talent among our teachers, if it be employed, to create a lively interest and we believe that they are not lacking in the requisite energy.

DAVID P. PAGE who had been for a long time a successful teacher in Newburyport, Mass., was appointed the first principal of the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y. On accepting the appointment, he was heard to say in view of his responsible position, "*I will succeed or die.*" He entered upon and prosecuted his work with the same determined spirit indicated by this expression.—The enterprise was new and unpopular in the State, but under his judicious management, and with his enthusiasm and perseverance, the school was a perfect success. He had accompliseed his object, and gained an enviable position, as one of the leading educational men of the age. But excessive labor and crushing cares, at length proved too much tor his feeble constitution, and he sank to his rest. The following beautiful lines by *Mrs. Sigourney*, were writen as a tribute to his memory, soon after his death in 1848:

"SUCCEED OR DIE."

Teacher was that thy creed?
The motto on thy banner, when thou cam'st
A soldier to the field?

"Succeed or die!"
'Twas graven on thy shield. Unresting toil
Was the first trophy, as the grateful heart
Of many a youth, to patient knowledge trained,
Doth testify with tears; while many a man
Crowned by his Alma Mater, from the post
Of honor or of care, remembers well
Whose strong persuasive nature led him there,
So thy first goal was gained.

But for the next,
The Excelsior of thy creed, methinks the first
Involved the second: for to die like thee,
Was the climax of a full success,
Taking its last reward; yea, such reward,
As waiteth those, who the young shall turn
To righteousness, a name above the stars,
That in the cloudless firmament of God
Forever shines.

[*Vermont School Journal.*

There were several errors in the article of last week, headed "Improve the Time," for which we were not responsible.

WHAT THEY SAY OF US IN GERMANY.

We translate, says the *Evening Post*, the following leading article from the *Cologne Gazette* (*Kolnische Zeitung*) one of the ablest German journals. It will be seen that this German writer comprehends much better than the English the true position of affairs in this country. The vast German emigration to the United States has forced the best minds of Germany to study closely the circumstances and institutions of a people who have absorbed so many thousands of the best population of their country.

From the Cologne Gazette, of May 5th.

It is not to be denied that from a military point of view, the Rebels in the United States have just now several great advantages over the Government. They have an ably organized army, which has been trained for several months, and which must needs fight and plunder in order to be kept together; while the Government can oppose to their attacks only raw and undisciplined troops. Moreover, as the war is to be carried on in the Border Slave States and in the Southern ports, the Government troops will suffer from the summer heats, which do not so much affect the Secessionists. It is therefore, quite possible that the first results will be in favor of the Rebels.

We have, however, no doubt that intelligence and enduring strength are on the side of the Government, and that victory cannot but remain with the loyal side. We judge from the recent news that the people of the North have at last learned to recognize and value justly the objects and power of the Rebels, who threaten their national existence; and we believe that the North is now determined never to lay down its arms till the authority of the law is once more restored in all the Seceded States, and the political power of slavery, which has grown to so mischievous a strength, is destroyed. Twenty-three millions of people, strengthened by all the arts of peace, and possessed of inexhaustible resources, are opposed to three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, four millions of slaves, and three millions of poor whites, who, with the exception of a few cities, are thinly scattered over a broad space of country, and are accustomed to the most primitive and unsocial conditions of life.

The whole civilized world has an interrest in this war. It is a war which the people of the Northern States, conservative by the nature of their industrial and political habits, could not longer put off; and it is a war which, under, perhaps, other names, many a nation of Europe will have to take up in its turn. It is with them (the United States) as with us; the feudalism of the middle ages is arrayed in arms against the citizenship of the nineteenth century; and exploded theory of society is lifting up its head against the triumphs of our thinking, industrial and progressive century; the poverty-struck Don Quixotes of the Southern plantations give battle to the roaring windmills and smokeing chimneys of the wealthy North. It is the supercilious noble in arms against the spirit of the century, in which the citizen is supreme. In such an issue we can wish success only to the constitutional Government.

The New York *Tribune* gives the following hint to those contractors who are wronging the soldiers and the generous people by rascality in the price and quality of uniforms, blankets, rations, &c. It says:

They must be summarily dealt with, and at the very beginning of the war, before their crime becomes chronic. Wellington's remedy would be effectual. In the Peninsular War, some peculiar Commissioners, who made money by furnishing bad provisions to the army, were sent by him first to a drum-head court-martial, and thence to the gallows. Let New York and Pennsylvania traffickers, who palm off rottenness and putrescence upon our troops, profit by the example.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, June 7, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

The last number of the organ of the traitors, in this place, contains an article from that rank secession paper, the Journal of Commerce, in which it condemns President Lincoln for calling out soldiers to defend the Government and put down rebellion.

We stated a few weeks ago that there were not then over twenty secessionists in Bedford County. The number has rapidly increased since then. There are now probably that many in Bedford Borough, and several hundred within the County. We are sorry to make this statement, but we believe it to be nevertheless true. And is it any wonder? Many persons receive no other paper than the Bedford Gazette, and derive all their information from it. These traitors, nearly all, were Breckinridge or Bell men in the last campaign, but we are happy to say that there are some, we believe, who supported these candidates who are loyal. Very few Douglas men that we can now remember, and one of them is the Gazette-man, are disunionists and traitors. The rest all hold to the sentiments of the lamented Douglas, in support of the Union. We receive about a dozen Democratic exchanges, both Douglas and Breckinridge papers in the last campaign, and the Bedford Gazette is the only one of them that takes sides in favor of the traitors and disunionists. The rest are all patriotic, and as strong for maintaining the Union as Republican papers. Should a vile paper like this be encouraged by any lover of his country? Now is the time to be for your country or against it. If you are for it, act accordingly—if you are against it, of course the Gazette will suit your views.

GOVERNOR CURTIN.

A great deal of indignation is just now felt and expressed in regard to the equipment and rations of the Pennsylvania volunteers, and many place the whole blame upon Governor Curtin. That they have been swindled we believe no one will deny, but to a certain extent this has always been the case, in war, in all countries; but it must be stopped, if possible. A set of leeches receive contracts, and in order to make money off the nation's troubles, they cheat the poor soldiers in their rations and clothes. All who are guilty of this scoundrelism should be hung up, we would almost say, without judge or jury. The Governor is blamed for the condition of the troops after they have been sworn into the service of the Government, when, in fact, they are then entirely out of the control of the State. We are glad that the Governor has appointed a commission, partly of Democrats, to examine into these frauds and to report to the Government. This looks as though the Governor is not guilty of the charges, and is willing to have his official conduct examined into. The commission should be very strict, examine into everything, and let the people know the facts, and all the facts.

DEATH OF JOHN L. FYAN, ESQ.

The remains of John L. Fyan, Esq., were brought to this place, by his father, on Saturday last, from Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, and interred in the Catholic burying ground. Mr. Fyan studied law with Messrs. King & Jordan, in Bedford, and was admitted to the Bedford Bar. He removed to Tipton, where he commenced the practice of his profession, with bright prospects of success. He was in the 28th year of his age, at the the time of his death. On Sunday afternoon Rev. Thomas Heyden delivered a discourse on the subject of his death, in the Catholic Church. He stated the fact that Mr. Fyan had joined a company, in Tipton, which offered its services to, and was accepted by, the Government, in defence of our glorious Union, and that he had been elected 1st Lieutenant, and received his commission from the Governor of Iowa. In alluding to this part of Mr. Fyan's history, the venerable pastor was quite eloquent and patriotic. He spoke of the duty of every citizen in this contest to sustain "this glorious Union," and protest "that beautiful flag, the stars and stripes," against the secession traitors. The position of this venerable pastor should be imitated by other pastors who have not the nerve or the patriotism to place themselves on the side of their country.

Gov. Curtin has appointed the Hon. William M. Meredith of Philadelphia, Attorney General, in place of Hon. Samuel A. Purviance, resigned. Mr. Meredith is a talented, high toned, honest man, and will be credit to the Administration.

Jeremiah Brown, of the Taylor Guards, is at his home in Bedford, on furlough. Jerry looks well, makes a good soldier, and gives a good account of our volunteers.

TRAITORS DISCOVERED.

The Bedford Gazette has an article in which it condemns the administration for seizing the telegraphic dispatches in the principle cities of the North for the purpose of discovering who are the traitors in our midst, and their plans. The present condition of affairs renders this act highly proper. We think the only mistake about the whole thing was that it did not also seize the dispatches in towns like Bedford; we have no doubt, if it had, that many more traitors would have been discovered—and it is this fear, we have no doubt, that makes that secession journal so strongly condemn it.

As has aptly been said, for necessary reasons, the "managers of the telegraphs have been compelled to preserve the originals of the innumerable despatches, private and public, sent and received over their wires. Many a lawsuit has been decided by the mere wording of a telegram; many a love-match has been consummated by the throbing of these electric nerves; but how much treason has been flashed from one to another of the conspirators engaged during the last four years against the peace and happiness of this Union! Talk of historians; talk of the men who shall write the history of the present struggle between a free Government and its enemies; talk of the poets who shall sing in harmonious numbers the praises of the brave men who have gone out to fight, bleed, and die for the Union; or of the painters who stand ready, with inspired pencil to delineate the battles soon to be fought,—all these are as nothing compared to the happy man who, with the permission of President LINCOLN and Secretary CAMERON, shall be introduced into the vast profound where, for years past, the mysteries of the telegraph office have been concealed. Much has been said about the interest attached to the opening of the letters returned to the dead-letter branch of the General Post Office Department; but they are nothing to the new mine of interest shortly to be exposed to the public gaze, in consequence of the possession by the Government of the archives of the Northern telegraph offices. More than one Northern traitor will tremble when he reflects upon the forthcoming disclosure."

The 13th Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, among which is the Taylor Guards, from this place, arrived in Chambersburg, from York, on Wednesday morning There are now probably 15,000 soldiers at Chambersburg. It is thought they will be ordered to Harper's Ferry soon.

Sufferers from Scrofula and Scrofulous affections, clean up! Why wear your Pimples, Blotches, Ulcers, Sores? Why have the life twisted out of you by Dyspepsia, Rheumatism and Gout? Why suffer Syphilitic and Mercurial diseases to rot the bones in your body, or the flesh off your bones? Why let your sluggish blood drag and scatter its distempers through your veins? AYER'S COMP. EX'T of Sarsaparilla cures these complaints, and cleanses them out of the system. Use it faithfully and you bring to society a healthier, cleanlier, and far more acceptable member.—*Democrat, Baltimore, Md.*

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

The continuance of the war must create a great demand, in various ways, for well qualified young men, and as the Iron City Commercial College of Pittsburg, so extensively known throughout the country for the superior advantages it affords, continues its sessions without interuption throughout the year, young men would do well to prepare themselves at once for business by a course of training in this popular institution.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

The remains of JOHN L. FYAN, Esq., a native of Bedford, and admitted to the bar in this county, were brought from Tipton, in Cedar County, Iowa, and interred in the Cemetry attached to the Catholic Church this afternoon; a meeting of the members of the bar was immediately afterwards held at the Court House, at which the Hon. Job Mann was called upon to take the chair, and O. E. Shannon, was appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions were then read by A. King, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we sincerely sympathise and condole with the parents and family of the dec'd, in the sudden and afflictive bereavement they have sustained, in the death of a much loved son and brother, who has been cut off in the morning of his days, and at the commencement of a professional career that gave promise of much usefulness and distinction.

Resolved, That the members of the Bedford Bar, will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished to the parents of the deceased, by the president, and be published in the papers of this Borough and of Tipton, Iowa.

JOB MANN, Chairman.

O. E. SHANNON, Secretary.

BATTLE AT PHILIPPI.

Virginia Secessionists Routed by Virginia Unionists—Colonel Kelly Killed—Fifteen Secessionists Killed.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Two columns of troops, commanded by Colonel Kelly, of the First Virginia Union Volunteers of Wheeling, and Colonel Crittenden, of Indiana, left Grafton early last night, and after marching about twenty-miles through a drenching rain surprised a camp of two thousand Confederate troops at Phillippi, Virginia, a town in Barbour county, on Tigart Valley river.

The surprise was complete, the Confederates fleeing and leaving fifteen dead bodies on the field. The Union troops captured a large amount of arms, horses, ammunitions, provisions and camp equipage.

At the last advices the Federal troops were in hot pursuit of the Confederates, and there will probably be many of them taken prisoners.

Colonel Kelly was mortally wounded, and has since died. Several others of the Federal troops were slightly wounded.

FROM MONTGOMERY.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The Mobile *Advertiser* has a Montgomery despatch, dated the 24th ult., stating that the clerks of the departments had been ordered to be ready to leave for Richmond on Wednesday or Thursday last.

Death of Senator Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Senator Douglas expired at 9 o'clock, this morning.

Those in attendance on Senator Douglas were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, I. Madison Cutts, Mrs. Cutts and I. M. Cutts, Jr., of Washington, D. P. Rhodes, of Cleaveland; Dr. McVicker, Spencer C. Benham and Dr. Hay, of Chicago. The remains will be taken to Washington on Wednesday.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

CHICAGO, June 3.—This city is in a state of most profound sorrow for the death of Senator Douglas. Republicans join with Democrats in lamenting it. From Springfield and other important places in the State we learn by telegraph that there is a universal expression of grief. The funeral will be one of the most solemn and imposing demonstrations ever seen in this State.

There is every demonstration of mourning here. The death of Douglas, following so soon after that of Ellsworth, Chicago and Illinois feel as if they had peculiar cause of sorrow in this war, for many believe that Mr. Douglas's death has been hastened by the troubles of the country.

THE DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS

ORDER FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following order relative to the death of Senator Douglas will be issued to-morrow from the War Department;

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1861.

The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a national calamity. Stephen A. Douglas expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. A representative of the overpowering sentiment enlisted in the cause in which we are engaged; a man who nobly discarded party for country; a Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to save the Republic; a statesman who lately received for the Chief Magistracy of the Union a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor, a patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the Constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission on earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois as one man around the glorious flag of the Union—has been called from the scene of life and the field of his labors.

This department, recognizing in this loss one common to the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective regiments, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning, in honor of the illustrious dead.

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

THE DEATH OF DOUGLAS.

There were certain errors in the political career of Stephen A. Douglas, says the Philadelphia Bulletin, that we have criticised repeatedly. But we cannot refer to them now, at the moment when we are to communicate to so many readers, that he is no more. He expired on Monday morning, at the Trement House in Chicago, where he has been lying ill for a week or two.

We cannot, at this moment, think of any American statesman, outside of the Administration, whose position is so full of importance and interest as was that of the Senator from Illinois, whose death we now announce. His sudden departure, at this moment of his country's greatest trial, is a real calamity, which we deplore, in common with millions who have had their hearts set upon him as one of the strong supporters of the Union and the Constitution.

Mr. Douglas was born at Brandon, Rutland Co., Vt., April 23d, 1813, so that his age was only a little more than forty-eight years. His father dying when he was only two months old, his mother had but limited means of providing for her son, and a daughter eighteen months older. He received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker. At this trade he worked, at Middlebury and Brandon, for a year and a half, when failing health obliged him to give it up.

His mother marrying again, he was enabled to begin the study of law in the office of Messrs. Hubbell, at Canandiagua, N. Y. In 1834, having finished his studies, he went westward, with scarcely any money in his pocket. After a series of trials and adventures, and after teaching school for a living at Jacksonville, Illinois, for some time, he opened a law office there in March, 1834.

He immediately entered upon a lucrative practice, and within a year was chosen by the Legislature of Illinois Attorney-General of the State. Afterwards he was elected to the Legislature and served with distinction. In 1837 President Van Buren appointed him Register of the Land Office at Springfield, Ill., and in the same year the Democrats of Illinois nominated him for Governor, but being under twenty-five years of age, he was declared ineligible. Nevertheless, as he attained the desired age before the election day, he was voted for, and was defeated by only 5 votes where over 36,000 were cast.

In 1840 Mr. Douglas entered heartily into the Presidential campaign, and to him mainly was it due that Illinois remained then faithful to the Democratic party. In December of that year he was appointed Secretary of State of Illinois. In 1841 he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of that State. In 1843 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected in 1844 and 1846. In 1847 he was chosen United States Senator, and he continued to be a member of that body to the time of his death, having been last chosen in the autumn of 1858, when Abraham Lincoln, now President of the U. States, was his competitor.

In 1860 the loyal portion of the Democratic party made Mr. Douglas their candidate for the Presidency; and if their had not been treason and conspiracy against the Union among the Southern leaders of the party, he would have had the nomination of the Charleston Convention, and would probably have been elected.

The political career of Mr. Douglas cannot be referred to minutely in this limited notice. But we rejoice to be able to say that he has nobly sustained the present Administration in its contest with rebellion, and his supporters in the contest for the Presidency have been encouraged by him to rally for the defence of the Union.

Mr. Douglas was twice married; first in 1847 to Miss Martin, of North Carolina, who died in 1853, leaving two children; and secondly in 1856 to Miss Cutts, of Washington, who survives him, with one living child. The afflicted widow has the sympathy of the nation in her bereavement.

Fight at Fairfax COurt House.

Five Rebels Captured.—Two United States Dragoons Missing and Two Wounded.—Rebel Loss Fifteen to Twenty.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—It is reported that at day break this morning Company B of the 2d U. S. Dragoons, Lieut. Tompkins, while reconnoitering in the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, 12 miles from Alexandria, were fired upon by the Rebels. The dragoons charged four times through the village and were fired upon by the rebels concealed in the houses. Lieuts. Tompkins and Gordon both had horses shot under them. Three other horses was wounded, two men are missing, and three wounded. It is estimated that the dragoons killed from fifteen to twenty rebels.—The dragoons captured five prisoners, and left them at the camp of the 28th New York regiment.

These details are furnished by a gentlemen arrived from the camp.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An engagement certainly occured in the vicinity of Fairfax Court House, in which four of the United States troops were killed and wounded, according to the official report.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—Loyal Williams of Washington, who had been imprisoned at Richmond as a spy for four days, chanced to be at Fairfax Court House last night. From his statement it appears that only one man was killed among the rebels, and he was Captain John Q. Marr, of the Warrenton Rifles.—He heard the troops coming up, and ordered them to halt, when they replied that they were Captain Powell's cavalry company. Not deceived by this, the Captain ordered his men to fire. The dragoons then fired a volley, by which the captain was instantly killed.

The rebels rushed out in undress and great disorder, and fired on the dragoons at random. The dragoons charged through them, and, having fired three volleys, retreated. The rebels pursued them for a distance. Subsequently, one of the rebels returned to camp with two dragoons as prisoners, with their horses. Williams is certain that the number reported as killed in the Washington *Star* is greatly exaggerated. At the roll call of the Warrenton Rifles, this morning, fifteen men did not answer to their names, but their absence was on account of being on picket guard and other duties during the skirmish.

Messengers were sent to Centreville, where there are 2000 South Carolina troops, it being supposed that the dragoons were but the advance guard of a great army.

"Extra" Billy Smith figured in the fight as the colonel in command, and was wounded.

A heavy rain commenced falling this evening. There are no anticipations of an attack. The campaign for the present will evidently be confined to a guerilla warfare.

Detailed Account of the Fight at Fairfax.

Two United States Dragoons Killed and Two Missing—Five Rebel Prisoners and Twenty Seven Killed.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following account of the fight at Fairfax Court House was communicated for the *Evening Star*:

Last night Company B, of the Second cavalry, consisting of forty-seven privates under Lieutenant Tompkins and Second Lieutenant Gordon, and three members of the New York Fifth regiment, Quartermaster Fearing, Assistant Quartermaster Carey and Adjutant Frank, were reconnoitering within three hundred yards of Fairfax Court House, by the Winchester road, when they were fired on by two of a picket guard. One of them they took prisoner and the other escaped, though fired at.—The dragoons then charged into the village from the north side, and were fired on from the Union hotel, formerly kept by James Jackson, who murdered Ellsworth. The man firing on them was instantly shot down. The dragoons then charged through the principle street of the village, and were fired on from many houses and by platoons from behind fences. Having passed thus to the end of the village, they wheeled about and instantly charged back, and were then met by two considerable detachments, with a field piece.—Turning again, they cut through a third detachment in the rear and left the village bringing with them five prisoners, and killing throughout the engagement twenty-seven men. Two of the United States Cavalry were killed, two are missing, and Assistant Quartermaster Carey of the New York Fifth was wounded in the foot. Lieutenant Tompkins had two horses shot under him, and the last in falling on his leg injured it slightly. The wounded are under the care of Drs. Hasse and Roosa of the New York Fifth regiment.

FROM ACQUIA CREEK.

The Engagement With The Rebel Batteries.—Reported Loss on Both Sides.—The Steamer Pawnee and Reinforcements on the way.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.—The steamer *Gypsey*, from Farlington via Fort Washington, has arrived. She left the fort at 10 o'clock this morning, and brings information that the engagement with the rebel batteries at Acquia Creek, yesterday, resulted in the steamers *Freeborn* and *Anacostia* retiring after a severe fight, in which, it is said, a number was killed on both sides. The steamers retired to await the arrival of the steamer *Pawnee*. The latter, on reaching Fort Washington, was detained to await the transport *Baltimore* with troops, supposed to be the seventy first New York regiment. On the arrival of the latter, they proceeded down the river in company.

The Fourth Pennsylvania regiment has arrived here.

Three wounded dragoons have been brought here in a wagon from the neighborhood of the Fairfax Court House.

The Troops at Chambersburg.

Two Camps Formed—The Philadelphia City Troop—Fracas Between the Soldiers and a Negro—The Latter Killed.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 1.—The 6th, 21st, and 23d Pennsylvania Regiments are encamped in Camp McClure, adjoining the town.—The 21, 3d, 24th, and the Scott Legion Regiments are at Camp Mills, four miles south.—The regular dragoons, 350 strong, under Col. Thomas, and the Philadelphia City Troop, 90 strong are encamped in the woods adjoining Camp McClure. Col. Thomas' regulars are considered the crack regiment in the service A large number of army wagons reached here last night.

General Patterson and staff are expected to arrive to-morrow. Several additional regiments are expected by Monday.

A fracas occurred in the negro quarter of the town this evening, which causes considerable excitement.

Frank Jones the colored proprietor of a grogshop, fired at and wounded two soldiers during the fracas. Jones fled, but was pursued by the wounded soldiers, comrades and instantly killed. The soldiers are seriously but not fatally wounded.

SKIRMISH AT HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, June 1.—This morning the rebels attempted again to take possession of the ferry boat lying opposite Williamsport, for the purpose, it is conjectured, of removing it to Falling Waters, a point about four miles below, where there is a considerable number of rebel troops stationed, who doubtless intend, by means of the boat, to cross to the Maryland side on a maranding expedition. The Union company at Williamsport, as soon as they perceived the rebels taking possession of the boat, ordered them to desist, which they refused to do, whereupon the Union men opened fire, which was as briskly returned, and the fire was maintained on both sides for about an hour. Three or four of the rebels were wounded, while on the boat, at the commencement of the fight. The boat was soon abandoned by the rebels, and it remains safely at its moorings. It is reported that the attempt to capture it will be repeated to-night. The river will be closely watched by the Union Guards, who have been reinforced by a company from Clear Spring, The Union company from Sharpsburg is on its way up to Williamsport with one or two field-pieces.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—A scout that left Harper's Ferry last night, after a stay of two days, reports that the average desertions per day were about twenty-five. The character of the surrounding country affords peculiar facilities for desertion.

Large quantities of provisions are taken from Maryland to Harper's Ferry, which should be prevented by the Government immediately. Officers there believe that, unless they retreat, they will be surrounded within a week by the United States troops.

General Patterson passes up in a special train to Chambersburg, to-morrow, and will have charge of the expedition. Three regular officers are serving on his staff.

The number of the forces on the Maryland heights, overlooking the Ferry, is less than 3,000 and these have four guns in their battery.

The clothing of the Virginia troops is giving out, so that they are obliged to wear blankets during the heat of the day to conceal the deficiency.

The Kentuckians and regulars of the rebel army are well clad.

The rebels speak depressingly of the state of affairs, but declare they will fight hard.

No troops have yet been moved south of Chambersburg.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HARRISBURG, June 1.—Three regiments pass through here to-morrow, en route for Chambersburg; one from Philadelphia, and two from Lancaster. Capt. Campbell's artillery is now here, with the guns in fine condition. Three thousand men are lying in Camp Curtin, and will be organized into regiments next week.

Intelligence from Chambersburg says that the Philadelphia regiments are in high spirits, and eager for an advance. No decided forward movement will be made before Wednesday from Chambersburg.

It is positively ascertained that the rebels have full knowledge of all the movements of the Pennsylvania troops

The announcement of the appointment of the Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, as Attorney General of the State, vice Mr. Purviance, resigned, and the acceptance of the same, has given great satisfaction to men of all classes.

Two regiments move toward Chambersburg from Lancaster to-day. Ten regiments are already there, and these, added to 500 cavalry, make the force 10,000 in round numbers at that point.

Gov. Curtin returned this morning from Philadelphia.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—Colonel McArthur's regiment of Illinois volunteers are under orders for a march southward, and are prepared to start at a moment's notice.

Two regiments of Iowa volunteers are now quartered at Keokuk, and a third is expected daily.—The Iowa Legislature has voted an appropriation of $800,000 for war purposes.

General Doniphan has declined the brigadier generalship tendered him by Governor Jackson.

ANOTHER VISIT TO FAIRFAX COURT HOUSE.

A gentleman, direct from the neighborhood of Fairfax Court House, states that during last night word was received at the camp of the New York Twenty-eighth Regiment that the two dragoons missing from Company B, which made the sally on Fairfax Court House on Saturday morning, were captured by the Rebels, and were to be hung this morning. Company B was immediately summoned from their quarters, and mounting rode up to the Court House, and having by some means ascertained the precise locality of their imprisoned comrades, made a dash through the village and recovered the two men, whom they brought back in triumph to camp at day break.

The Fort Sumter Garrison Gone to Chambersburg.

The soldiers lately stationed at Fort Sumter, left Fort Hamilton yesterday for Chambersburg, Pa. The force was under command of Captain Doubleday, and, together with the recruits, numbered 112 men. The tug Catlin brought these troops from Fort Hamilton to Pier 2, North River, where they embarked on board the Red Jacket.—*New York Courier, 4th.*

Hon. E. McPherson's Company.

GETTYSBURG, June 3.—The Adams' Infantry is the title of the company furnished by Adams county to the State Reserve Corps, of fifteen regiments. The officers are:

Captain, Hon. Edward McPherson.
First Lieutenant, J. Finley Bailey.
Second Lieutenant, John J. Herron.

The young men composing the company are among the best in the county.

THE WAR TO END WHERE CHARLESTON WAS.—The conclusion of the message of Governor Randall, of Wisconsin, is as follows:

"The people will never consent to any cessation of the war, forced so wickedly upon us until traitors are hung or driven into an ignominious exile. This war begun where Charleston is—it should end where Charleston *was*. The Supreme Ruler can but smile upon the efforts of the law-loving, Government-loving, liberty-loving people of this land, in resisting the disruption of this Union. These gathering armies are instruments of His vengeance, to execute His judgments—they are his flails wherewith, on God's great Southern threshing floor, He will pound rebellion for its sins."

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN RICHMOND.

HE DELIVERS A SPEECH.

We received, no matter how, says the *Evening Bulletin*, the Richmond *Enquirer* of Thursday, from which we take the following:

At about 5½ o'clock President Davis arrived, accompanied by a cortege on horseback, and put up at the Spotswood House, and proceeded to the New Fair Grounds. There a large number of ladies and gentlemen had assembled, and on his arrival greeted him with the heartiest demonstrations of pleasure.

On leaving his saddle, the President was surrounded by an eager crowd of soldiers and civilians, whom he indulged to a hand-shaking performance, until the pressure became so great that he was compelled to retire to the Executive Department, where in response to the demands of the assemblage, he delivered the following brief and pertinent speech:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last hope of liberty; and in our liberty alone is our constitutional Government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the success of our country, and, in asserting the birth-right to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared with the immense interests you have at stake. [Cheers.]

It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war, but I know that there beats in the breasts of Southern sons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. [Cries of "Never!" and applause.] Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the Southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. [Cheers.] The country relies upon you. Upon you rest the hopes of our people, and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last breath of my life I am wholly your own. [Tremendous cheers.]

President Davis then retired from the balcony. Ex-Senator Wigfall, Gov. Letcher, and Mayor Mayo, followed with brief speeches, in response to the calls of the crowd, after which the President and suite proceeded to the adjoining parade ground, where a review of the troops took place.

The following article is from the Erie Gazette, and suits this meridian exactly. Read it:

FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The charge is sometimes made that the Union men of the North are opposed to *freedom of speech*. It has even been alleged that *we* occupy this position, because we are disposed to discountenance *rebel* talk in our midst. The allegation in both cases is bassed upon manifestly erroneous premises. Is there any thing proper that was ever denied to the people of our country? If they wish to speak on any political question, either Democratic, Republican or American, they have a right to do so, and no one is desirous of preventing them; but if they wish to speak in favor of Southern rebellion, or rather piracy, this liberty they certainly ought not to have while living in our midst and protected by our Government. What would be thought of a man who would openly uphold a set of outlaws and robbers in our community? He would be frowned down by every good citizen; and yet that would be nothing in comparison to a defence of Jeff. Davis and his piratical band. We must understand that the freedom of the press and speech does not consist in any one speaking or printing whatever they choose. Do we not frequently hear of law-suits and true bills found against persons for slander? The idea that man has or ever can have a right to do and say whatever enters his mind, is preposterous in the extreme, in a Christian or civilized community, unless he first comes to the conclusion of doing right.

We would add to the above that for the sake of consolidating the Union feeling, men ought to be careful not to bring forward any subject that would mar the public peace, unless justice and fidelity to our country demands it. "There is a time for all things," and this is a time of war, the proper settlement of which should receive our full attention.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 2.—General Patterson and his staff reached here this morning. Captain McMullin's Rangers met with enthusiastic greeting at every station along the road from Harrisburg. The Rangers are quartered in the woods near the First City Troop. The latter are in fine health and spirits. The Scott Legion, encamped three miles south of the town, bear their fatigue well.

It is certain that a portion of the force here will occupy Frederick in a few days. The reception of General Patterson was very fine. The Eighth Regiments formed the escort.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 27th ult, received here, announces the arrival at that port of the privateer *Calhoun*, having in tow the schooner *John Adams*, of Boston, and the brig *Panama*, and the schooner *Mermaid*, of Princeton, Massachusetts, and whalers, having 160 barrels of oil on board.

HARRISBURG, June 2.—General Markle, of Westmoreland county, brought in one hundred cavalry horses to-day, from Western Pennsylvania. There are 400 cavalry yet at Carlisle barracks, besides the four companies that marched on Friday towards Chambersburg. Several companies of the First Regiment United States cavalry are expected to reach here in a few days from Fort Leavenworth.

One of General Butler's shrewd professional freaks is told by a young factory girl, formerly employed in one of the Lowell mills.

She had been discharged, and the corporation refusing to pay her, she sought legal redress and retained Mr. Butler for her counsel. He listened to her case with much interest, and afterwards consulted the representatives of the corporation, who still refused to pay the girl her wages. Butler then issued a writ and attached the main water wheel of the establishment, and by bringing the whole manufactory to a stop, the corporation, rather than allow their mill to remain idle and await the law's delay, paid the girl her wages and resumed operations.

MARRIED.

On the 1st of May, by the Rev. H. Hookerman, Mr. James E. Burns of Juniata Township to Miss Kate Craine, of Bedford.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE BANK BILL.

The bill for the regulation of the currency is as follows:

SUPPLEMENT to an Act for the equalization of the currency of the State, approved the 17th day of April Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Banks of the Commonwealth are hereby required, until the second Tuesday of February next ensuing, to receive at par, in payment of all debts due or to become due to them respectively, the notes of all the solvent banks of the State which paid specie for their liabilities on and immediately prior to the nineteenth day of November last, and which shall continue solvent, and the said banks are also hereby authorized to pay out, in all their business transactions and discounts, the said notes so long as the banks issuing the same shall remain solvent; but in case any president and a majority of the board of directors of any of the said banks should certify to the Governor, under oath or affirmation of the president, that they have just reason to believe that any bank included in said category is in an unsound or unsafe condition, the Governor shall appoint a commission to investigate the same, as provided in the third section of the act of October thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, entitled "an Act providing for the resumption of specie payments by the banks, and the relief of debtors," and no banks shall be required to receive the notes of any bank thus discredited until reported sound and solvent by such commission.

SEC. 2. That the several collectors of taxes, tolls, and other moneys of the Commonwealth, and also county treasures, are hereby authorized to receive for State purposes the notes of the solvent banks, in payment of the said taxes tolls, and revenues; and the State Treasurer is hereby authorized to receipt for the same manner as though said banks were specie paying.

SEC. 3. That on failure of any bank in this Commonwealth to comply with the provisions of this Act, such fact being satisfactorily made known to the Governor its charter shall thereby be forfeited, and he shall so declare such forfeiture by proclamation; and the directors thereof shall forthwith make and execute an assignment in the manner provided by the Act entitled "an Act regulating banks," approved the sixteenth day of April, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

SEC. 4 That any bank or incorporation which had within one year suspended specie payments, or refused to redeem its notes as provided by the laws of this Commonwealth, the forfeitures, penalties, or liabilities arising therefrom not having been heretofore remitted or suspended by Act of Assembly, shall be deemed thereby to have forfeited its charter; and upon such fact being satisfactorily made known to the Governor, he shall declare such forfeiture by proclamation, and assignment shall be made by the directors of such bank, as hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 5. That stated or special meetings of the directors of banks shall be held at such times, and under such rules and regulations for the transaction of business as the directors may adopt, and in the case of the sickness or absence of the President his place may be supplied by a President, *protempore* to be appointed by the directors from among their number; and so much of any act or acts of assembly inconsistant with the election of said President *protempore*, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 9. That the several banks of this Commonwealth shall be required to redeem in specie or its equivalent, so much of their circulation as may be in the hands of the State Treasurer and may be necessary to pay the August interest.

SEC. 7. That the president, cashier or other officers of any bank in this Commonwealth shall take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by some officer authorized by law to administer oaths or affirmations, that they will not knowingly or intentionally violate any of the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement or the provisions of the act regulating banks, passed April 16, 1850, and its supplements, and that the fifteenth and sixteenth sections of the act regulating banks, approved April 16th, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, any other acts of assembly conflicting herewith, be, and the same are hereby repealed; *Provided*, That no cashier shall engage in any other profession or calling, directly or indirectly, than that appertaining to the office of cashier.

Shark's and Wolves.

Large numbers of the troops who have gone to the seat of war are poor men. Leaving families behind them. The pay of the privates is $11 per month. We believe the custom is, at the end of every month, to give some written evidence of the amount due each man.—But the troops will not in fact be paid under two or three months from the day of being mustered into the service, and so on from time to time.

We are informed that a shoal of land sharks, some of them well known to public fame, have entered into a combination to purchase of the troops their monthly warrents or certificates at an enormous shave—say, giving them $6 and $7 for $11. These evidences of debt are as good as gold. They will be paid with reasonable promptness. The necessities of these men are great. They may be compelled to allow themselves to be devoured by these sharks, unless patriotic individuals, who scorn to levy blackmail upon patriotism, will take measures for purchasing these evidences at a fair value, and thus save the soldiers of the country from falling victims to the cupidity of a class of peculators who prowl about the camps, the Commissariat's and the Quartermaster's depot, as wolves prowl over a battle-field after a day of carnage.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

It is undesrood that any movement of Gen. Lee for throwing rebel forces forward from Richmond in the direction of Manassas gap or Harper's Ferry, will immediately be followed by an attack of Gen. Butler's forces on Norfolk.

Richmond is the aim of Gen. Butler, and it is reported that he intends to occupy that city by the 20th of July.

COLONEL ELLSWORTH.

The flags of this city were all at half mast yesterday, their bright constellations and broad stripes draped in token of respect and mourning for the gallant Col. Ellsworth. All over the loyal states, wherever the stars and stripes are still regarded as the emblem of our might and the assurance of our protection, the same sad testimony of respect was tendered. A hundred thousand starry flags in mourning for a single hero! Twenty-six millions of bosoms pierced by the same shot which carried death to the heart of Ellsworth! His martyr blood will haunt the foes who applauded his assassination to their grave. The revenge of his life will be the desolation of cities, while whole catacombs of traitors cannot repay the loyal people of this nation for the murder of Col. Ellsworth.

Col. Ellsworth was born in Saratoga county, N. York, in the year 1837, and was therefore in his twenty-fourth year when he fell. He was a student at West Point Academy, and after leaving that institution he removed to Chicago, where, eight years ago, he arrived almost friendless and penniless. His innate integrity, with the force and energy of his character, soon won him hosts of friends, until he gradually rose to respect and position. The exciting exploits of the French Zouaves at Sebastopol led him to investigate this description of drill Coming to the decision that the Zouave tactics were the most efficient yet studied he set to work to organize a company of this character in Chicago, by the title of "The Chicago Zouaves." After a practice of about a year, a tour to the East was proposed. The novelty of their drill, their fantastic dress, precision of their evolutions, attracted general attention, not only from military men, but from the general public, and Colonel Ellsworth became known all over the country as the originator of the Zouave drill in the United States.

Col Ellsworth at one time studied law with Mr. Lincoln, and after Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, it was generally understood that Col. Ellsworth would be attached to his person. It was expected that he would be placed in some important position in the War Department, but it is not probable that such a position would have been in accordance with his desires. Immediately upon the outbreak of the war he sought active service, and came forward to New York and commenced the organization of a Zouave Regiment from members of the Fire Department. The freedom and dash of the Zouave drill exactly suited the spirit of the firemen, and in an incredibly short time a full regiment was formed.

Colonel Ellsworth was exceedingly beloved wherever he was intimately known. The impression was sometimes obtained by strangers that there was a decree of affectation in his deportment, but those that knew him best were his warmest and most devoted friends.

The most melancholy reflection connected with this sad and horrible murder, aside from the loss which the country and the service have suffered in Col. Ellsworth, is the impenetrable grief in which it has enshrouded the heart of one who had enshrined the living hero in a glory known only to a young heart's love, and to whom he was affianced for the last three years. The lady is spoken of as highly accomplished the daughter of Charles E. Spafford, of Rockford, Illinois. Of course the sympathies of the world would only be so many intrusions could they reach the ears of the stricken lady, in the bereavement of her young love, and yet the country will follow her with its condolence, if only in the silent sufferings of its sympathies and respect.

We can offer no more elegant tribute to the memory of Ellsworth, than by quoting the following lines from the pen of John W. Forney, which originally appeared in the Washington *Sunday Morning Chronicle*

So young, so brave, so early called,
We mourn above his laur lled bier—
His name on every heart enrolled,
To friends, and home, and country dear.
Struck by the traitor's reckless hand,
Falling without a chance to raise
His sinewy arm with flashing brand;
And in the morning of his days,
Entering upon the eternal land.
He goes his waiting God to meet,
Without a sin, without a fear,
And as he walks the golden street,
Of yon fair far and wonderous sphere,
The angels all their harps will bring,
And hymn their holy welcoming.

—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE PENNSYLVANIA TROOPS AT WASHINGTON.

The shameful abuses which have been practised on the Pennsylvania volunteers by the contractors for clothing, has awakened the attention of Gov. Curtin, who has sent Mr. Benjamin Haywood, of Schuylkill county to Washington, under the following letter of instructions:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, May 24, 1861.

BENJAMIN HAYWOOD, Esq., Pottsville Pa.

DEAR SIR:—I learned from General Biddle, Adjutant General, and my aid, Col. R. Biddle Roberts, that the condition of the Pennsylvania troops now in Washington City was disgraceful to the State, and, what is more important, that the men were actually suffering, both from want of proper clothing and a sense of shame. It is, of course, useless to say to you how mortified I am at such a condition of things, and how determined that the same shall be at once remedied so far as it is in my power.

I requested you last evening, to proceed at once to Washington city and take charge of this matter. You will be kind enough to examine fully into the character of the clothing of every description which has been furnished to our regiments now there. Ascertain the deficiencies of every kind, defect of material, irregularity of color and faulty manufacture, and at once telegraph to me what is requisite to make the men comfortable in any and every way, and to place the regiments upon a footing, so far as comfort, health, and the army regulations will permit, with any in the service of the United States. An agent will be sent with the clothing and other equipments, and it is my desire that you remain in Washington city, or wherever the regiments may be, until you see that my wishes and directions in this respect have been fully carried out. I confidently believed that before this, all these matters had been attended to faithfully and well, and can now, while regretting that my exertions had been so frustrated, only press upon you energetic and prompt action in this behalf for the comfort of our gallant and patriotic citizens now in the ranks of these regiments, and the preservation of the State. Yours truly,

A. G. CURTIN.

Mr. Haywood has transmitted a report to Gov. Curtin, in which full details are given of the condition of the regiments. The 25th, Col. Cake, quartered at the Arsenal and Fort Washington, are not badly off, having United States uniforms.—The 4th, Col. Haitraut, and the 5th, Col. McDowell, are suffering greatly. The blouses and pants are of all colors, and made of damaged goods of inferior quality, mostly of "shoddy," and some of "Kentucky jean." The blankets are of the quality of ice blankets—not fit for horses.—The shoes are of wretched material. The heels come off, and they are constantly ripping. Many are almost barefoot. The under clothing is tolerable, but there is an insufficient supply. The report among the troops is that their appearance was so bad that Gen. Mansfield said they were not fit to take the field. But, really, at the bottom, they are in the best trim for fighting—loyal, true uncomplaining, and making fun of their miseries in songs.

From the above report, it is evident that Gov. Curtin will have two duties to perform. First, to remedy the evils complained of; and second, to prevent their recurrence in future, by a speedy and judicious *reform* in the clothing department.

SKIRMISH AT WILLIAMSPORT.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 1.— A slight skirmish occurred at Williamsport to-day between Captain Kennedy's company of the Home Guard and the Virginians. Three Virginians were wounded, but nobody was hurt on the loyalist side,

The Proclamation of the Queen of England.

NEW YORK, May 27.—The steamship Europa has arrived. The following is the proclamation of Queen Victoria in relation to the American war.

Whereas, we are happily at peace with all the sovereign Powers and States; *and whereas*, hostilities have unhappily commenced between the Government of the United States and certain States styling themselves the Confederate States of America; *and whereas*, we being at peace with the Government of the United States, have declared our royal determination to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality between the said contending parties, we therefore have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to issue our royal proclamation; and we hereby warn all our loving subjects, and all persons whatever entitled to our protection, that if any of them shall presume, in contempt of this proclamation and of our high displeasure, to do any act in derogation of this duty, as subjects of a neutral sovereign in said contest, or in violation or contravention of the law of nations, and more especially by entering the military service of either of the contending parties, as commissioned or non-commissioned officers or soldiers, or by serving as officers, sailors, or marines on board of any ship, or vessel-of-war, or transport of, or in the service of either of the contending parties, or by engaging to or going to any place beyond the seas, with the intent to enlist or engage in any such service, or by procuring, or attempting to procure, within her Majesty's dominions at home or abroad, others to do so; or by fitting out, arming or equipping, any ship or vessel, to be employed as a ship-of-war or privateer, or transport, by either of the contending parties, or by breaking, or endeavoring to break, any blockade, lawfully and actually established by or on behalf of either of the said contending parties, or by carrying officers, soldiers, despatches, arms military stores or materials, or any article considered and deemed to be contraband of war, according to law, or the modern usage of nations, for the use of either of the said contending parties, all parties so offending will incur and be liable to the several penalties and penal consequences by the said statute, or by the law of nations in that behalf imposed.

And we do hereby declare that all our subjects, and persons entitled to our protection, who may misconduct themselves in the premises, will do so at their peril and of their own wrong, and they will in nowise obtain any protection from us against any liabilities or penal consequences but will, on the contrary, incur our displeasure by such misconduct.

Given at Richmond Park, May 13, 1861.

SEIZURE OF ALL THE TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN THE NORTH!

At precisely 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon the 20th, by order of the Government, a descent was made by the United States Marshals *upon every considerable telegraph office throughout the free states, and the accumulated dispatches of the twelvemonth past were seized.*—The object was to obtain evidence of the operations of the Southern Rebels with their Northern accomplices, which the confidential telegrams passing between them could most certainly furnish. *The seizure in all the principle cities were made at precisely the same time*, so as to prevent the destruction of evidence which might have followed the receipt of a warning from any particular point. The whole matter was managed with the greatest secrecy, and so well planned, that the project was a complete success. By this bold manœuver the Government has obtained possession of a mass of evidence of the greatest importance. In New York city alone the dispatches in the hands of the Federal officers amount to many thousands, and include, of course, information in regard to the purchase of arms, ammunition, and equipments, purchase and outfit of vessels, diplomatic and financial arrangements, the negotiation of Rebel loans, the purchase and, treachery of army and navy officers, the secret plans for dividing the people of the North, the progressive operations of the Government toward suppressing the rebellion and every imaginable species of testimony.

This is one of the most salutary and most successful of the war.

COL. ELLSWORTH'S LAST LETTER.

The following letter, directed to Col. Ellsworth's parents, was written by him the night preceding the visit to Alexandria, which resulted in his death. It seems from its tone as if the gallant soldier must have been impressed with the fact that the expedition would result fatally to himself:

"HEADQUARTERS FIRST ZOUAVES, CAMP LINCOLN, WASHINGTON, May 23.—*My Dear Father and Mother:* The regiment is ordered to move across the river to-night. We have no means of knowing what reception we are to meet with. I am inclined to the opinion that our entrance to the city of Alexandria will be hotly contested, as I am just informed a large force have arrived there to-day. Should this happen, my dear parents, it may be my lot to be injured in some manner.

"Whatever may happen, cherish the consolation that I was engaged in the performance of a sacred duty; and to-night, thinking over the probabilities of the morrow and the occurrences of the past, I am perfectly content to accept whatever my fortune may be, confident that He who noteth even the fall of a sparrow will have some purpose even in the fate of one like me.

"My darling and ever-loved parents, good bye. God bless, protect and care for you.

ELMER."

LATER FROM FORT PICKENS.

Arrival of Lieut. Slemmer at New York.

New York, May 26.—The steamship Philadelphia has arrived from Fort Pickens, which she left on the 14th, coming home via Tortugas and Key West. She brought Lieut. Slemmer, Lieut. Gilman, and the command of the former, with twelve women and children and twelve mechanics. Everything was quiet at Fort Pickens. The fleet was ready to co-operate with Col. Brown, the commander of the fort and were intercepting all the inward bound vessels. The fleet consisted of the Sabine, Brooklyn, Powhatan and Water Witch, while the Mohawk was at the east end of Santa Rosa Island, to prevent vessels of light draught entering by the eastern channel.

Lieut. Slemmer's company appear much worn and several have the scurvy, while others are suffering from attacks induced by over exertion for the want of proper food.

Aid for the Parents of Col. Ellsworth.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—A meeting of the friends of the late Col. ELLSWORTH was held at Willard's Hotel, to-night, to start a dollar subscription for the benefit of his parents, who are said to be poor, and who have lost their main pecuniary support by the death of their only son.

A highly respectable and intelligent class of people from different sections of the Union assembled. Hon. N. P. BANKS, of Chicago late of Massachusetts, was unanimously invited to act as Chairman, and accepted. He made a few appropriate remarks upon taking the chair.

A subscription paper was opened, and nearly five hundred dollars was subscribed, no man being allowed to give more than one dollar.

Mrs. JOHN JACOB ASTOR was named as treasurer of all the committees appointed in the several cities of the North and West who are requested to report to her.

Announcements.

Associate Judge.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. William Gephart, of Bedford Township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

County Treasurer.

WE are authorized to announce the name of Martin Milburn, of Bedford Borough, as a candidate for Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.

Commissioner.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Henry P. Diehl, of Colerain Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

MR. EDITOR:—You are authorized to announce the name of Joseph S. Riddle, Esq., of Union Township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

Lieut. Wm. Keeffe of Bedford Township, will be a candidate for the nomination of Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. MANY.

For Sore, Weak, Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids.

A true specific, and invaluable remedy has been at last discovered. Dr. Humphreys argues that these affections invariably result from a constitutional disease, of which the local affection is only the outward manifestation. Hence, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC OPHTHALMY PILLS are only taken internally, and yet cure the worst forms of obstinate sore eyes and eyelids, which have resisted all other treatment. All cases of sore and inflamed eyes and eyelids, or failing, weak or defective sight, will be promtly benefited, and the cure of the worst cases is only a question of time.

Price, 50 cents, with directions.

N. B.—A full set of HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price Address

DR. HUMPHREYS' & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
May 10, 1861.

Public Sale
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in South Woodberry Township, on

SATURDAY, 29TH OF JUNE, INST.,

the following described Real Estate, viz: A tract of land, adjoining David L. Replogle, on the East, David T. Miller, on the North and West, and Christian Eversole, on the South, containing sixty eight acres, more or less. There is an orchard of choice fruit and good running water upon the property—also a Dwelling House and Blacksmith Shop, thereon erected.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

DAVID T. MILLER,
Adm'r of the Estate of Susannah Miller, dec'd.
June 7, 1861.

Notice to Tresspassers.

THE subscribers hereby warn all persons against tresspassing on their lands in Union Township, either by hunting, fishing, hunting bees, or otherswise. The law will be strictly enforced against all offenders.

WM. GRIFFITH.
ABRAHAM CORL,
J. H. GRIFFITH.

June 7, 1861.—*

MASTER'S SALE.
OF REAL ESTATE.

Samuel Vondersmith } In the Court of Common
vs. } Pleas, Bedford County,
William Lyon. } Pa., November Term, 1860.

Whereas at the aforesaid Term of the said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that said defendant should pay certain sums of money in manner and form specified in the verdict; said judgment being for the balance of the purchase money for certain real estate; and,

Whereas, at the April term of said court, A. D., 1861, the undersigned was appointed Master in Chancery, to sell said real estate, unless the said defendant aforesaid should pay the portion of said sum which was due and payable on or about the 22d day of May, A. D., 1861, with interest.

Now, therefore, defanlt having been made in said payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell on the premises on Saturday the 29th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all the right, title, and interest, of William Lyon, the aforesaid defendant, in and to the following described property, to wit: To thirty three (33) acres, more or less, of farming land, mostly cleared and under cultivation, said land being in Bedford Township and near the Borough of Bedford, and bounded by lands of Shuck's heirs, of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., of Samuel Vondersmith, and by other lands of Wm. Lyon, Esq., and now in possession of said Defendant aforesaid, to the highest and best bidder for cash.

JOHN E. McGIRR,
Bedford, May 31, 1861. Master, &c.

A CARD.
To my Patrons and all Others Interested.

THE map of Bedford County, is now nearly ready for distribution, but in view of the war troubles, &c., I deem it proper to hold it over a while—hoping matters will shortly take a more favorable turn. Since, however, the map is thus far completed, circumstances will compel me to deliver it ere very long.

EDWARD L. WALKER.
May 3, 1861.

HO! FOR THE WAR!
JACOBREED,
Bedford, Pa.

RETAIL DEALER in Dry Goods, Carpets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glassware, Queensware, Groceries, and in fact, every article necessary for the comfort and happiness of his numerous friends. Just opening, new and fresh goods bought at panic prices, and will be disposed of at the lowest living rates *for cash*. The war is inaugurated, and war prices only will be asked, but on war terms, to wit: CASH. Call and see for yourselves.

SILKS, extra quality, good styles of dress Silks, low and high priced.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Challies, Delaines, Bareges, Lawns, Pol de Chevres, Chintzes and Barege Robes, Shawls, Calicoes, Muslins, Summer Cloths, Cottonades, at surprising prices for cash.

MENS' WEAR, Fine and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres, Jeans and Linen Drills.

HOSIERY, Ladies', Men's and children's; also, Gloves, Collars, Ties and stitched Handkerchiefs.

GROCERIES, Coffee, Sugar, white and brown, crackers, molasses and Syrups, low for cash.

All manner of Hats and Caps, Fur, Silk, Wool and Straw.

Just bring on your Cash, and you shall not go away disappointed.

May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, in Monroe Township, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described real estate, viz:

350 acres of land, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs, Bernard Steckman and south side of Tussey's Mountain, and having thereon erected a log house and shop, about 10 acres thereof cleared and under fence.

ALSO,

40 acres being part of another tract (the mansion tract) and adjoining the above—about 20 acres thereof cleared, adjoining Henry Whetstone, Bernard Means' heirs and others.

Terms made known on day of sale.

O. E. SHANNON,
Administrator of Dan'l Means dec'd.
May 17, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, will offer for sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE, NEXT,

the following described real estate, viz:

A tract of land containing 212 acres, adjoining lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, designated on the diagram attached to the proceedings in Partition, on Dr. Wm. W. Reed's estate as part "C," and situate in Middle Woodberry Township.

TERMS: ⅓ in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments, without interest.

AARON REED,
Executor of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd.
May 17, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John Sparks, Executor of Dan'l Buzzard, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment, at 1 o'clock on Friday, June 7th, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
May 17, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed auditor, by the Orphans' Court, to distribute the balance in the hands of John B. Furney, adm'r, of the estate of Andrew Carn, dec'd, will attend to the duties of said appointment on Thursday 6th of June, at 1 o'clock, at his office, in Bedford Borough, where all interested may attend.

JOHN PALMER,
May 17, 1861. Auditor.

Duff's College

ESTABLISHED IN PITTSBURG IN 1840.

The Only Commercial College in the Union Conducted by a Practical Merchant.

OVER 6,000 STUDENTS have attended it from 30 different States. Four **Silver Medals** have been awarded Duff's System of Booking; and the new Circular just issued contains letters from Students in Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnatti etc., proving it to be the best known. NINE FIRST PREMIUMS were recently awarded the Penmanship of Mr. WM. H DUFF, who with his associate Professor, Mr. C. C. Cochran, are undoubtedly the best penmen in America.

Harper's Edition of Duff's Book Keeping postpaid,	1 70
Duff & Duncan's Gems of Penmanship,	5 00
Duff & Duncan's New School Copy Books 6 numbers,	54

For samples of Messrs. Duff & Cochran's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, with the new Circular of 64 pages, inclose 25 cents in stamps to P. DUFF & SON.

April 19, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold, at public vendue, on the premises, at the late residence of John Black, dec'd, on the 25th day of June, next, one tract of firstrate patented land, situate in Napier Township, Bedford County, containing 189 acres and 138 perches nett, with a good dwelling house, large size, and a tenant house, a good bank barn nearly new, well finished and painted, and other out buildings thereon erected, about 120 acres cleared land, and all in a good state of cultivation, with two apple orchards thereon, adjoining lands of James Taylor, Andrew Crisman and others.

The above property is situated on the northwest side of chestnut ridge, 4½ miles from Schellsburg, well improved and a good quality of lime stone land.

Terms of sale 1-3 to remain in the premises during the life time of the widow, interest to be paid her annually—1-3 of the balance in hand and remainder in 2 equal annual payments.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, on said day, when due attendance will be given by

J. E. BLACK.
May 24, 1861. Adm'r.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.

YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.

May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration, on the estate of Sam'l Whetstone, late of Colerain Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscribers, residing in said tp., all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims can present them for settlement.

DAVID WHETSTONE,
AARON WHETSTONE,
May 10, 1861. Administrators.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; 5 Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clairville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Segars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.

J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call—great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10, 1861.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of Daniel McDonald, late of Union Township, Bedford County, dec'd, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and all having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY McDONALD,
MICHAEL WERTZ,
May 24, 1861. Adm'rs.

THE INQUIRER

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."

April 19, 1861.-tf

John E. McGirr,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on Juliana Street, with William M. Hall. Esq., Bedford Pa.

April 19, 1861.-z

John Major,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.

Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.

May 3, 1861.

O. H. GAITHER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Bedford, Pa.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

R. D. BARCLAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,

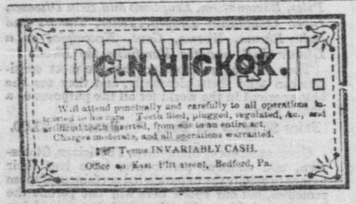
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.


DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.
Will attend promptly and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filed, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,

Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling strictly cash. All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention.

JOHN LUTZ.

April 9, 1861.-z

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Michael Fluck, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, living in the town of Hopewell, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL S. FLUCK,

May 3, 1861. Adm'r.

NOTICE

The Rail Road Cannot be made if Payment is Neglected.

ALL those that are indebted to the undersigned, are requested to call and pay up, the accounts are numerous and none large, they can be paid at once and injure nobody, by attending to this notice, the car can be kept in motion, so don't forget to call.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

March 22, 1861.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

HARD TIMES

MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

WORTH OF

WATCHES, JEWELRY,

AND

SILVER-PLATED-WARE,

TO BE DISPOSED OF ON

AN ENTIRELY NEW

AND

ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE.

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE

TO MAKE

MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,

439 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

May 10, 1860.

TELEGRAPHIC

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR!

JUST RECEIVED a large and varied assortment of Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

Embracing Silks, Foulards, Grenadines, Chene de Chine, Poplins, Palmettos, figured and plain, Organdies, Lawns, Chintzes, Ginghams, Prints, Embroideries, Laces, &c., together with an extensive supply of Domestic Staple Goods, of the best make.

Also, Carpeting, Oil Cloths and Matting, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and a large stock of

FANCY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

QUEENSWARE,

READY MADE CLOTHING.

all of which will be sold on the most satisfactory terms.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE IN MORRISON'S COVE.

BY virtue of an order of sale directed by the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, to the undersigned, he will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 8TH JUNE, NEXT,

all the following described Real Estate:

A tract of first rate limestone land, containing 63 acres, more or less, all cleared, but about two acres, adjoining Thomas Johnson, Rudolph Hoover, Andrew Bassler, Joseph Keagy and others, and having thereon erected a two story rough cast and log house, barn and other out buildings. A constant stream of fresh spring water passes through the yard. A never failing well of good water is also in the yard. The property is valuable in many respects, and as the sale is peremptory, a bargain can be had.

Terms and conditions made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL WORKING,

Adm'r of the Estate of David Brown, dec'd.

May 10, 1861.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of sale granted by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned, Executor of Sidney R. Whitfield, late of East Providence Township dec'd, will,

On Saturday the 8th day of June,

expose to public sale on the premises the following described real estate, to wit:

One tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Simon Nycum on the North, John Frazey on the East, Elias Whitfield on the South, and Joseph Whitfield on the West, containing about 84 acres, about thirty-five of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and on which a double log dwelling house and log barn are erected.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day. Terms, twenty five dollars on day of sale, and the balance at confirmation of sale September 2nd, 1861.

JOHN W. SAMS,

May 10, 1861. Executor.

TO THE LADIES.

NEW MILENERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just received from the city an elegant assortment of goods, comprising bonnets, shakers, flats, ribbonds, flowers, rouches, bonnets, frames, ladies dress caps, &c., &c. Also a good variety of materials for making bonnets, such as black crape, black mode and a superior black material for Misses bonnets, white crape, silks of all colors and varieties, which will be made to order. They have been carefully selected by a milinery from the east of long experience and good taste, whose services has been engaged for the coming season. Having brought low for cash we are determined to sell low for cash or its equivalent.

Terms strictly cash.

Her place of business is on east Pitt street nearly opposite Robert Fyan's Store.

May 3, 1861.

SHRINER'S

MASTER OF PAIN.

THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 8, 1860.

Mr. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 8, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County. I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.-zz

PEACE DECLARED!

Swords beaten into plow shears and spears int pruning hooks.

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that having located in the old stand of John Claar, immediately east of John Brice's hotel, Bedford, Pa. I am now ready to do all work in my line, such as horse shoeing, wagon making &c., &c., in the best style and at prices to suit the times. I earnestly solicit a liberal share of the patronage of all who may need work in my line. Call down and hear the "music of the Anvil," and give me a trial.

April 19, 1861. WM. COOK

LOTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, Executors' of the estate of John L. Ingram, dec'd, late of Blair Township, Blair County, will sell a number of lots lying on the Plank Road and near the Jackson Hotel, occupied by John Allen. These lots are in a desirable locality and valuable. Persons wishing to buy or examine them, will be accommodated by calling on the executors. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., of said day, when the terms will be made known.

H. M. INGRAM,

G. A. WEAVER,

April 12, 1861. Executors

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration, have been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Mary Magdalena Hitchew, of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, and all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment, and those having claims thereon, will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID HITCHEW,

May 10, 1861 Adm'r

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Remedies for the People

HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Humphreys, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Agues.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids; Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book $5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain 4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book 2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book 1
Single numbered boxes, with directions ..... 25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions ..... 50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians ... $15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Ear-ache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either the result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

UNION HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at private sale, the farm situate in Juniata Township, on which James Burns, (of Thomas,) now resides.

This farm contains 118 acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence. The land is good wheat land, and in high state of cultivation—about 14 acres of excellent meadow. Also a first rate orchard, of all kinds of fruit.

The improvements are a good two story Rough Cast House, large Bank Barn, and other outbuildings. For further particulars, call on the subscriber, living in Londonderry Township, Bedford County, Pa.

DAVID EVANS.

May 3, 1861.

Public Sale

OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Napier Township, on Tuesday the 18th day of June, next, the following tract of land, being the Real Estate of Aaron Good, dec'd, adjoining lands of Jesse Blackburn, Adam Otto, James O. Robinett and others, and containing forty acres and allowance, about twenty-five or thirty acres of said land are cleared and under fence—about ten acres of which are meadow. The other improvements are a two story log dwelling house, stable and other out buildings, with a good thriving young orchard; a pump is near the door, and there is plenty of excellent water on the place.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, of the day above mentioned.

TERMS:—One third in hand at the confirmation of the sale; balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by waiver Judgements.

WM. ZIMMERMAN,

May 3, 1861-* Adm'r.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals.

JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Allegheny Male

AND

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The spring term will commence, April 8, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,

Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL CSHOOL AND SEMINARY,

MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, April 8th, 1861. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with office, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Hollidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel, $118,00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,

Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, JR.

April 13, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. for sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic

April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by

March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

A Beautiful assortment of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

AN excellent article of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

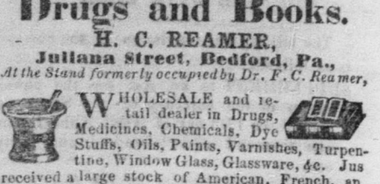
Nov. 9, 1860.

Drugs and Books.

H. C. REAMER,

Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,

At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,



WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Has received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans. Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.-zz

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,

President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.-zz

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in store and offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices, a large and very choice stock of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, of every variety and style.

Every description of DIAMOND WORK and other Jewelry made to order, at short notice. ☞All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market St., south side, Philadelphia.

March 22, 1861.-3m

MRS. S. E. POTTS.

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

WINTER GOODS,

such as

DRESS GOODS

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new style, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap, at J. M. Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.

June 22, 1860.